

State and new format of cultural processes in modern Kazakhstan

The modern cultural processes in Kazakhstan are many-sided and various. They are understood as a wide range of changes, innovations, the radical restructurings enveloping different branches and education, sciences and cultures including all types and genres of art developing now. Because of a complex of historical circumstances Kazakhstan is the state with multiethnic society. Therefore cultural process incorporates the phenomena connected to interaction and interference of national cultures here. Thus it is necessary to mark that as in any other sphere of social development in Kazakhstan, in the field of culture the national appears in the most personal, it is possible to tell a "pure" look, imbibing all the best from international. At the same time, cultural processes in the Kazakhstan society are not restricted to national cultures of geographical scales of the country. In Kazakhstan, thanks to occurring in its territory to diversiform political, historical, socioeconomic changes, the fertile field which is capable to imbibe all the best of spiritual heritage of mankind was worked out.

The cultural processes developing in Kazakhstan from the second half of the 1980s, on the one hand, reflected crisis of the Soviet totalitarian system, a withdrawal from the principles of social class, party membership and socialist realism cultivated during this period. Cultural development of the country was characterized by difficulties and collisions of formation of the new independent state. After December events of 1986 in Kazakhstan the print on the solution of cultural questions was rendered also by charge of the Kazakh people of "nationalism". On the other hand, in culture of the end of the 1980s –beginnings of the 1990s reflection of the first steps of the claiming pluralism, different forms of ownership, political up-dating and diversity of opinions could be observed.

Process of formation of culture of sovereign Kazakhstan experienced and experienced and experiences considerable difficulties and contradictions. At the beginning of a way the transfer of a planned economy to rails of the market relations which was accompanied by failing of output “caused serious expenses in material and financial security of cultural institutions, national education and science. The humanitarian intellectuals and experts of the non-productive sphere were socially unprotected that became the reason of strikes of teachers and physicians of Kazakhstan in 1992. At the same time also the tendency of commercialization of culture was observed. Low-standard art and cinema products advocating pornography, violence and cruelty penetrated into spiritual sphere under coverage of democratization”.

The states of the former Soviet Union throughout short historical period faced a complex of problems of the sphere of spiritual and cultural development. Among them: leaving in the past of former priorities of uniform cultural space and appearance of new paradigms of national identification; a devaluation of collectivist views and revival on their ruins of values, different in the ideological

and world outlook directivity. And the last one eventually defined destinies of several traditional communities and the state formations. Evolution of democratization process directly defined diversity and real content of public structures. At the same time some indexes of ideals of pluralism and multiculturalism did not justify themselves and even caused inverse process.

In these conditions for the revived Kazakhstan the reference point on rich historical and cultural heritage Kazakh and other ethnos became a key to saving of the nation, stability of society, national unity and a public consent. Considering that increasing rates of globalization made topical the task of framing of the universal model of saving ethnic originality.

The address to cultural heritage acquires special relevance when there is a task of detection of the ethnos-differentiating functions in development of national cultures. The researcher faces any genre and style preferences and lexicon-semantic orientations here when tracing destiny of folklore, professional development of separate national cultures, and ways of enhancement and mutual enrichment of their original creative schools. "Psychologists of our century repeatedly argued on archetypes, difficult defined big ideas, images or systems of the ideas and images which are coming up in consciousness of people from the sphere of the unconscious. The national fairy tale, mythology, ancient laws, architecture, literature, history, culture, music, etc. promote that in consciousness of each of people some the images promoting origin of own estimates of history and culture are enigmatically created, and also generating division on "We" and "Others". Without such archetypes generally it is impossible to speak about national memory, a national image of the world, national spiritual and material heritage".

Now civilization formation of Kazakhstan as equivalent subject of the world community requires deep reconsideration of a place and a role of cultural property of the people which named the republic. It agrees accepted by UNESCO "Convention on the world cultural and natural heritage", and also "Recommendations of protection of cultural and natural heritage" responsibility for safety and a prerogative of regulation of normative system in this sphere is on government institutions. However, need at the national level, with attraction of the general public, make survey and reveal priorities of historical and cultural heritage from the point of view of saving and development of language, the material, intellectual and spiritual achievements on the basis of which there is the modern ethnic image of the Kazakh people. The comparative analysis of a historical and cultural kernel of the Kazakhstan society in the context of universal humanitarian values will give the chance not only to enrich immanent sociocultural infrastructure, but also accurately to position Kazakhstan in the modern world as the country with unique history and culture.

However, there is a need at the national level, with attraction of the general public, make survey and reveal priorities of historical and cultural heritage from the point of view of saving and development of language, materials, intellectual and spiritual achievement on the basis of which there is modern ethnic image of the Kazakh people. The comparative analysis of a historical and cultural kernel of the Kazakhstan society in the context of universal humanitarian values will give the chance not only to enrich immanent sociocultural infrastructure, but also clearly define Kazakhstan in modern world as the country with unique history and culture. The rates of economic growth reached by Kazakhstan by the beginning of the 21st century had inevitable positive impact on development of cultural processes. An example of a productive dialog of the state and culture in the modern Kazakhstan can be considered the state program “Cultural heritage”. Implementation of the program is based on the two-uniform task of formation of such sociocultural community advanced by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev which would lean on the richest layer of language, spiritual and material culture of the Kazakh people, and also all ethnos living in our country. And at the same time – on organic perception of multifaceted experience of spiritual and cultural development of all world civilization.

The present Program defines the main aspects connected to study, protection, use and promotion of cultural heritage of the country, eligibility of development and revival of historical and cultural traditions, provides measures for creation of integral system of study of cultural heritage, including modern national culture, folklore, traditions and customs, to synthesis of centuries-old experience of national literature and writing, on creation of the torn art and scientific series, and also, restorations, conservations and muzeefikation of historical and cultural monuments, to solidifying and development of a research and development, material component of questions of cultural heritage.

Development of this Program was dictated by need of more active, constructive interference in the organizational situation which developed in the sphere of cultural heritage by systematic financing of activities for saving and rational use of the available cultural values.

Since the second half of the 80th years of the 20th century issuing of fundamental works of world scientific thought in the field of philosophy, history, law, etc., and also fiction for audience who speak in Kazakh language was almost paused. In this regard, for the purpose of education of younger generation in the spirit of the Kazakhstan patriotism and completion of gaps in full-fledged study of historical, cultural heritage, and also synthesis of centuries-old spiritual experience of the Kazakh people, there are especially actual questions of creation of the torn historical, art, scientific series in a state language. Complex solution of the problems designated above within the present Program will promote further development of system of study, saving and promoting of cultural heritage of the people of Kazakhstan.

The state program "Cultural heritage" - "Madeni mura" for a short historical interval of time began to be perceived as the classical brand of our country representing spiritual eligibility, link of times, generations and traditions of statehood in the territory of Kazakhstan as full composite universal historical and cultural and civilization process. In the general historical plan is a unique project of the present which on the scales and results has no analogs in all former Soviet Union. The historical destiny of many people of antiquity, the Middle Ages, modern and latest times is connected to implementation of the State program "Cultural heritage"; history of several large political administrative centers, cities; exclusively diversiform development of traditional and home, spiritual culture of Kazakhs and the people and countries interacting with it; addition of a huge circle of original memorial and cult monuments, etc. Having begun as the program of revival of cultural heritage of the Kazakh people, and in general gains of cultural processes in Kazakhstan in the conditions of independence formation, this project transferred borders actually our country. Numerous expeditions and laborious work of researchers and everything that supported and "Cultural heritage" stands at the origins of the State program, brought it to the trunk of a world civilization, having made composite planetary cultural and historical and political transformations. Continuation of actions for the State program "Cultural heritage" includes in the Plan of operation of the National Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan for UNESCO and ISESCO for 2008. Within conference the exhibition of the results received in 2004-2008 is planned.

At the present stage of development of the Kazakhstan society the dialog between the state and society is urged to play a special role in extension and a dimple of scientific researches, in judgment and practical saving for descendants of the most rich historical and cultural heritage that is the task of primary value during the active project development according to the called program. Reviewing and discussion of very wide range of the questions connected to the expert and analytical inferences of the leading domestic and foreign scientists and researchers concerning the results received on the State program "Cultural heritage" in 2004-2008 is planned. Holding exit seminars, the extensive cultural program, operation of "Club of ideas" on an exchange of opinions and framing of ways of further productive implementation of the Cultural heritage program is supposed.

The previous period of implementation of the Cultural heritage program in the Republic of Kazakhstan (2004-2007) showed a high demand of guardianship of the state in business on saving and enhancement of the material and intellectual values of last generations. Careful attitude to the historical heritage in the conditions of supranational business and erasing of ethnic boundaries testifies to a priority of moral and ethical values in the Kazakhstan society and accurate protectionist policy of the state which aims at solidifying of the national authority on the international scene. The richness of cultural heritage of Kazakhstan is defined not only its contribution to a treasury of world history, but also reveals the

considerable potentials of break in the future, as the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev marked, the history "stimulates development of national spirituality". The following stage of implementation of the "Madeni mura" Program, proposes in addition to already approved methods on opening and restoration of the material artifacts, search, survey and collection of historical material, relaying of scientific works implementation of the new development aimed at promoting of real cultural values of the people. Heuristic and empirical activities shall be enriched with innovations in the field of extension of the methodological and methodical horizons of science the cultural heritage of the Kazakh people managed to be exempted from former ideological stratifications and to appear as universal property.

Problems of financing shall be based on specially worked out regulations where all stages and nature of the works which are carried out within the Program would regulate activities of each subdivisions. Experience of implementation of the first stage showed an inefficiency of operation of financial bodies both on timeliness of opening of financing, and by calculations on separate types of operations. In particular, the budgetary part of the project didn't provide expenditures on administrative, accounting and technical attending of the project at all. There do not correspond realities forwarding, travel expenses, as well as rates of the royalties approved in 2004. It is also necessary to provide according to realities of time the item of expenditure on creation of textbooks and manuals by results of the "Cultural heritage" Program.

In this regard it would be expedient to transfer operation on preparation of multivolume series from a format of simply publishing projects where the last word belongs to the publishing houses which are responsible not for the contents, and for volumes on a line item of scientific applied researches with the appropriate transfer of means on scientific and publishing according to separate items of expenditure. It is also necessary to pay attention to timely repayment of copyright which non-compliance with rules on international law carries to serious consequences.

In general, the modern cultural processes reflect the positive changes happening in the country connected to a dimple of democratic reforms in Kazakhstan. Certainly, development of domestic education, science and culture does not happen without difficulties, problems and negatives about which it is quite often told in special literature, mass media. Among them more often are called such: financing of cultural institutions, sciences, educations fell; their commercialization amplified; owing to economic difficulties social vulnerability of workers of these spheres, etc. increased. Speaking about tasks and perspectives of development all Kazakhstan including the President of our state N. Nazarbayev in the operation "In a history flow" told actually cultural Kazakh model: "The task consists in mastering of new cultural experience, in national and cultural interpretation of daily originating artifacts rather ... The built all Kazakhstan cultural reality should not be the

cultural system shorted within our state. Its base characteristic – basic openness and directivity on a dialog with other cultural flows".

Speech of the President N. Nazarbayev on enlarged meeting of Public council on implementation of a state program "Cultural heritage" (Astana, on June 13, 2008) is the most full response to a question of perspectives and value of this project. At the same time already quoted words of the President characterize the modern process of interaction of the state and society in Kazakhstan.

The president focused attention that today the increasing relevance is acquired by the modern history of Kazakhstan. People will always write about antiquity, it involves both scientists and people of art. Now it is time to think what we as a creator will leave to our children and grandsons. Each generation should be able to save the cultural property. We could create the free sovereign state, and we shall be anxious with what works we will write about our era, what artifacts we will create. Culture - very capacious concept integrating a wide range of disciplines: it is ethics, etiquette, science, language and art. Vision of cultural heritage by Nursultan Nazarbayev in a format of its present, in connection with day present, opens new perspectives of development of the "Madeni mura" program. Mastering cultural heritage is a basis of historical memory of the people without which there is no true patriotism. Overcoming of this inertia of historical unconsciousness is especially important for education of younger generation.

In this regard the President told: "Since independence Kazakhstan has strengthened economy and is recognized in the world. The active and purposeful younger generation which is fluent in several languages, mastered the modern information technologies grows in the country. But where is guarantee that it will not be the technocrats alien to expectations of the people who do not know their history, roots, do not identify themselves as heirs and successors of great steppe culture? The younger generation does not assimilate spiritual values of the people, the lessons of our history, can choke wave of globalization and go on about the various dogmatic tendencies. This means that it is our duty to educate young Kazakhs in the spirit of patriotism and love for his people, - said the President. He ordered the Ministry of Education and Science for a thorough discussion and appropriate action work plan for the long term and to begin their implementation".

Complex solution of the problems designated above within the State program "Cultural heritage" continues to promote further development of system of study, saving and promoting of cultural heritage of the people of Kazakhstan.

Declaration of the state sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan made basic changes to understanding of tasks of cultural construction in new conditions and perspectives of further development of domestic culture. "Cultural development of Kazakhstan shall serve idea of consolidation of the Kazakhstan society where along with the statement of an international consent

solidifying of intra national unity ... is very important. The task consists in making the national idea to play integrating and constructive role”.

The last years in development of different genres and directions of domestic culture were marked by new breakthrough in understanding of tasks of cultural development, as from the state, and the people of Kazakhstan. Progress of Kazakhstan in the field of social and economic and political reforms inevitably affected cultural processes. If in the first years of independence historical mission of culture was directed on solidifying of bases of the revived statehood of the Kazakh people, now its tasks consist in determination of a place of Kazakhstan in system of the modern world cultural processes. Strategy of the country on entrance to number of 50 most developed countries of the world defines also the horizons of perspectives of culture of the modern Kazakhstan.

For 15 years in our republic democratic society with the multi-structured, market economy opening for the person of opportunity for implementation of his economic, social, national, political and cultural interests in a universal civilization is built. To the statement and solidifying of processes of sovereignization and independent development of our state all enter a feasible contribution without exception of branch of culture and genres of art of Kazakhstan.

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